

Amusements.

THEATRE OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—Soldiers and Sweethearts. CARO—2 and 8—The Great Escape. **THEATRE OPERA HOUSE**—2 and 8—Soldiers and Sweethearts. CARO—2 and 8—The Great Escape. **THEATRE OPERA HOUSE**—2 and 8—Soldiers and Sweethearts. CARO—2 and 8—The Great Escape.

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Business Notices.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1886.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN—Agreeing to take up the supply bills in the House of Commons; Mr. Parnell announces a bill to enable leaseholders to get fair rents in Ireland; plans of the Radicals for urging Home Rule in the recess; condemning Speaker Peck's use of the closure; Alexander in Sophia; political prisoners pardoned.

DOMESTIC—Another shock of earthquake felt in the South at 11 o'clock last night. Seven Hungarians burned to death in Sullivan County, N. Y. Mr. Blaine spoke at Skowhegan, Me. N. Y. The sea-serpent again seen in the Hudson River. Grand ball at Newport. The Anti-Saloon Republican Convention to be held at Binghamton. Denial by Senator Frye. Fiske Warren won the championship at court tennis at Newport.

CITY AND SUBURBAN—Thomas C. Acton to be appointed in General Shaler's place. The Galatea and Mayflower put in drydock. Efforts for the relief of Charleston. Winners at Prospect Park; Frenzi, Ten Strike, Markland, Peckskill, Ittillia, Frank Ward. Athletics beaten by Brooklyn and Baltimore by the Mets. Two Germans committed suicide. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (42 1/2 cents) at 42 1/2 cents, per ounce, 71.50 cents. Stocks locally more active with advancing prices, closing strong in figures.

THE WEATHER—Indications for to-day: Slightly warmer and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 78°; lowest, 61°; average, 67 1/2°.

Both the yachts on which the eyes of two great nations are fixed are now out of the water and are receiving the final touches which will put them in the best condition possible for the races next week. The Galatea was found to be in unexpectedly bad condition below the water-line, but paint and potlead will soon put her in racing trim. If the wind serves on Tuesday, both sloop and cutter will be ready to do their prettiest. An interesting race is certain, no matter which boat wins.

Mr. Gill, in his cable dispatch to THE TRIBUNE to-day, is severe in his criticism of the Speaker of the House of Commons, whom he accuses of being in league with Lord Randolph Churchill in suppressing the voice of the Opposition. His indictment is backed up by a convincing array of facts. This will strike the average American as an absence of fair play that is likely to react disastrously. But the Irish question will not down at the bidding of Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Speaker Peck. The gag-law may succeed temporarily, but in the end truth and justice will prevail.

Persistence is an excellent quality; but some men are altogether too persistent in a bad cause. For instance, the man Hillman, who tried to kill himself at the Grand Union Hotel the other day and fired several shots with more or less success, has just died at Bellevue Hospital, virtually because he refused to take food. He had undergone trephining and tracheotomy and had nearly recovered. But he was determined not to live and practically starved himself to death. Almost irresistibly the question arises. Were the efforts made to save his life worth while? Certainly self-murder should be discouraged by every means, but it is doubtful whether the law which makes such an act a crime has had the deterrent effect which its advocates expected.

In refusing to direct the Excise Board to give a license to the resort known as the "Haymarket" Judge Ehrlich has not only showed the force of public opinion but he has shown that the courts cannot be used by unscrupulous persons to accomplish unworthy ends. Any other decision would have been a public misfortune. The facts that the place is of bad repute and has long been the resort of improper characters are held to be sufficient reasons for withholding a license. This ought to settle the question so far as similar places are concerned. The same judge's decision in the East River Park case was looked on with regret as establishing an unfortunate precedent. This ruling will restore confidence that entirely proper decisions by the Excise Board are not to be overruled in the courts in the interest of persons who have little, if any, respect for the laws.

It will be seen by an article in another column that Governor Hill has made up his mind to remove General Shaler from the Board of Health. The charges against General Shaler were made several months ago, but the hearing was postponed until after the criminal trial, when, no defence being made, the Mayor recommended the General's removal. Governor Hill's decision is expected next week. All good citizens will be gratified to learn that the Mayor is strongly disposed to put at the head of the Health Department Thomas C. Acton. There could not be a better selection. As President of the Police Board, as Superintendent of the Assay Office and as Assistant Treasurer in this city, Mr. Acton has proved himself an efficient and faithful public officer and has won the esteem and hearty commendation of all his fellow-citizens. His appointment

in General Shaler's place, if made, will be warmly and generally approved.

THE LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

There was nothing in the news received from Charleston during yesterday to indicate that the earlier reports in reference to the damage to houses and other buildings and the distressed condition of multitudes of people are exaggerated. A private dispatch to a well-known New-York firm said that "thousands are without homes; the city is a wreck." The City Council says that "great distress" exists and that aid will be thankfully received. The appeals for help will not be made in vain. Arrangements for taking subscriptions by exchange and other bodies and for receiving and forwarding money to the sufferers have been completed here and in other cities, and generous contributions are already on the way to the ruined city. Nearly \$1,000 has been received by THE TRIBUNE. In Philadelphia over \$3,000 was subscribed yesterday, two public-spirited citizens giving \$1,000 each. The merchants and business men of Charleston show excellent pluck and spirit, for at a joint meeting of their exchanges yesterday it was declared that the banks, warehouses, wharves, mills, etc., although injured, were in working order and that they were ready for the transaction of business. It was also decided to ask the general Government for a National loan to aid in rebuilding the city. This disposition to go to work and make the best of a bad business is worthy of all praise.

The report received at midnight—that Charleston had experienced another heavy earthquake and that all telegraphic communication with the city had been cut off—is startling. This last shock was felt along the whole Southern Atlantic coast, but was not attended by any damage so far as yet reported. In Washington it was plainly felt, but was not so strong as the shock of Tuesday night. In spite of the statement that the wires to Charleston are broken there is ground for believing that that stricken city has not suffered a second severe visitation just as her people were beginning to recover from the effects of the first.

THE EARTHQUAKE TERROR.

To those who have never experienced an earthquake the accounts of the extreme terror into which the people of Charleston have been thrown are apt to appear perplexing. But the fact is that the earthquake is the most terrifying of all phenomena. It breaks up the foundations of what is unconsciously the strongest faith natural to men, namely, faith in the stability of the earth upon which they tread. When that begins to reel under them, and when massive buildings sway and totter under and around them, the strongest nerves will give way. The man who says an earthquake does not frighten him is not to be believed upon oath. A convulsion which removes every dependence, which makes it as dangerous to go as to stay, which converts what were shelters and refuges into the means of death and mutilation, which puts the strongest and the weakest, the wisest and the silliest, the richest and the poorest, upon one common level of impotence and helplessness, must cause the most profound and enduring fears in all kinds.

Nor do men become habituated to these disturbances even in the countries where they are most frequent. If all earthquakes produced the same effects it would be possible to get used to them, but a man may pass safely through nineteen, and be killed by the twentieth. No anticipation is of any use in regard to them, and no precautions are of any avail. The crowd that flies from falling buildings to the open may meet the fate of the fugitives who sought safety on the Lisbon quay. There is no assurance in flight, and there is no protection in quiescence. Every element of the situation is appalling, and it is not to be wondered at that under such visitations whole communities should seem to be given over to panic fears. They are so given over, and they cannot help but be in the circumstances, and in the same conditions any people would exhibit the same terror. The effect of this apprehension upon the delicate, especially women and children, is apt to be serious. The losses inflicted in death and wounds are the most tangible, but not the most numerous. Such scenes as the people of Charleston have gone through leave their mark upon the nervous system, and produce mischievous results subsequently.

THE WILL OF A MINORITY.

The report of the legislative committee of the Knights of Labor is a curiously suggestive document. This committee, appointed by the Cleveland convention, naturally seeks to impress the Knights with the idea that it has accomplished great things, and it is but fair to consider the claim it makes, if for no better reason, to judge how far members of Congress are influenced by the great majority of their constituents, and how far by the demands purporting to represent less than half a million of organized laborers. At the outset, the committee says, they found that the failure of the great Southwestern strike had produced the impression that the order was at death's door, and "had virtually destroyed any influence that the committee might be possessed of." Hence an appeal was made to the entire order east of the Rocky Mountains to flood Congress with petitions prepared by the committee, and it is claimed that these petitions with over 300,000 signatures were returned to Congress. Assuming this statement to be correct, it appears that the order could claim before Congress to represent only 300,000 voters, provided all the signers were voters, out of 9,780,000 cast at the last Presidential election east of the mountains. Little more than 3 per cent, and less than the votes cast for Butler and St. John. As respects numbers, the question is whether Congress regarded the wishes of all the voters for Blaine and Cleveland, or only the wishes of the voters for "scattering" candidates?

The committee thinks Congress submitted to the dictation of the 300,000 in many things, and claims that bills forbidding about 30,000,000 acres of land granted to railroads were passed through its influence, and that much larger forfeitures would have been decreed, had not the Senators declined to regard the will of the 300,000 instead of the will of their constituents, the 9,500,000 remaining. The committee also claims that the surplus resolution, which was passed by the House, was virtually dictated by the Cleveland convention and the 300,000, but that the Senate, again regarding the wishes of the 9,500,000 other voters, amended the resolution. The committee complained that a strong "pressure" caused the leaders of the President's party in the House to change front in favor of the Senate amendment, although the President had vetoed the amendment, wisely in the opinion of the committee, and had promised to carry out the House resolution. This assertion is so peculiar that it deserves literal quotation:

Your committee is credibly informed that the President told Mr. Morrison that he considered the first vote on the original resolution, of 297 yeas to 67 nays, the sentiment of the people on the subject; that he should not sign the bill, and that he would not carry it out, and that he should proceed to carry out the purpose of it by paying out the \$10,000,000 per month.

It rests with Mr. Morrison to state whether this assertion is true, and whether the President actually gave him any such promise. But all the world knows, if the Knights of Labor do not, that the Administration openly, and with

all its might, resisted the House resolution, and that the "pressure" which made many Democratic leaders support the Senate amendment came from the officials of the Administration, whose action must have been with the President's knowledge, and presumably was with his consent.

According to the committee, "there are a few men in Congress who, your committee believes, have the welfare of the people at heart," and thereupon twenty-seven persons are named, among whom are included the most unscrupulous and unworthy demagogues in Congress. The 9,500,000 voters, who do not see fit to surrender their freedom of labor and of political action also to an organization, will observe with increased interest the course of these members, and will particularly take notice that such demagogues as O'Neil and Bland, of Missouri, Weaver, of Iowa, Reagan, of Texas, Springer, of Illinois, and Warner, of Ohio, are expressly commended as acceptable to the 300,000. They and the others named may also be acceptable to the people of their districts; the elections will show. But it is a height of impudence never surpassed for this little minority, 3 per cent of the voters, to assert that those members who obey their will, and only those, "have the welfare of the people at heart." A more absurd untruth was never uttered by any body of men supposed to be sane. The best members of both the great parties undoubtedly have the welfare of the people at heart, though they differ widely as to the means of promoting that welfare.

THE TREASURY.

It is not exactly an encouraging feature, but the gold held by the Treasury in excess of certificates, interest and called bonds and trust funds, is now only \$69,908,345, or \$4,300,000 less than it was August 1. The gold in excess of certificates is now \$1,200,000 less than it was then, not a large change, though on the wrong side. In view of the imports of gold last month, it might be supposed that the Treasury would at least gain to some extent in its gold reserve, and it undoubtedly would have done so had not a disposition to send in legal tenders and get gold for them been developed. But meanwhile the amount due on called bonds and interest increased during the month about \$2,000,000 to \$15,742,853, and the amount deposited and held in the Treasury for the holders of bank notes increased to \$72,081,000. Thus the sums due for which gold can be claimed on demand, and must be paid if the Treasury tries to keep its credit, have increased to \$87,823,943. Deducting this amount from the gold in excess of certificates, \$157,732,288, there remains only \$69,908,345, and the amount due to the Treasury, Out of \$2,400,000 standard silver dollars coined, only \$245,533 were added to the stock in the Treasury, the remainder having been called for, presumably because of the withdrawal of legal tenders from circulation. In the last month \$1,457,716 more silver certificates were put out than came in, and these may at any time return. But these movements would signify much less than any considerable depletion of the gold reserve.

It is also reported that the surrender of bank circulation is resisted by some banks, which claim that the Treasury has no legal right to force them to give up the three per cent deposited as security for circulation, and to purchase high priced four or four and a half per cent in open market in order to retain their privileges as National banks. The grounds on which this claim is made have not been publicly discussed, but it is stated that an opinion of the Attorney-General has been asked, as if that would settle the question, and meanwhile a journal which usually speaks with information from Administration circles affirms that assurances have been given that other calls will not be made at present. The immediate question is whether the bank notes will continue to come in as they did in August, about as fast as the legal tenders deposited for their redemption. A less rapid redemption of notes would temporarily increase the legal tender balance, and also the amount of trust funds held. The customs receipts increased about \$3,500,000 in August, compared with the same month last year, and the internal revenue receipts increased \$625,000. Yet expenditures were so much larger—the ordinary expenses \$19,534,586 against \$10,784,371 last year—that the available balance in the Treasury decreased more than the reduction in debt less cash by \$1,768,066. The payments for bonds to be redeemed, \$14,000,000 this month and \$15,000,000 October 1, will take some gold from a reserve which is not now any larger than is desirable.

EARTHQUAKES IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Apropos of the Charleston catastrophe, it comes to light that the peaceful and flourishing State of Connecticut was once the scene of extremely violent convulsions of nature. According to Professor Shaler, of Harvard College, who has made a special study of this subject, the State "remained with volcanoes which poured forth rivers of lava, and the whole region was an inferno on earth." The chain of volcanoes extended as far south as Virginia and as far to the northeast as Nova Scotia, but Connecticut was the seat of the greatest disturbance—more violent volcanic action than any other region in North America. The good people of the Housatonic and Connecticut valleys, however, can console themselves with the thought that these mighty upheavals occurred about 10,000 centuries ago.

Within the last few centuries New-England has experienced several earthquakes of considerable severity. The first occurred in 1685, the second in 1727, and the third in 1755. In 1727 was followed by about 100 shocks extending over several years. The centre of the disturbance was in Newburyport, Mass., and the shocks were of such violence that the rumbling sound which accompanied them was loud enough to rouse people from a sound sleep, even after they had become so used to the occurrences that they thought little of them. The first shocks were the most marked, those following for months afterward gradually decreasing in intensity. In 1755 Boston was shaken to such an extent that people could keep their feet only with difficulty. Chimneys were knocked over, and but for the fact that the houses were low and of wood, the destruction of property and loss of life would have been great. A shock of equal severity at the present day would carry death and devastation in its path, owing to the difference in the character of the buildings in the cities of Eastern New-England.

The Democratic State Committee by getting rid of John O'Brien is all very well; but what is going to be done with John Keenan and William P. Kirk, who were deep in the "brodie" business, and that not altogether savory statesman, "Nick" Haughton? Their names are still on

the committee's roll. The process of purgation should not stop with O'Brien.

What with earthquakes and cyclones the year 1886 has already attained what John Milton would have styled "a bad eminence." But according to an old prophet who flourished in the thirteenth century, it is to yield other notable things before it passes away. He foretold, as *The St. James's Gazette* recalls, that during this year there would be a revolution in one of the great States of Christendom, that a new form of government would be established in a republic, that a great prince would ascend a throne, that the grape order would be good in only a few districts. Of course there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States that obliges one to take stock in any of these prophecies. But it is only fair to the prophet to state that it is reported that he foretold the appearance of Napoleon, the Italian war and other matters of moment. It certainly looks as though this year would bear watching.

In a paper on "Mr. Keely's Etheric Force," which is published in the current number of *Lippincott's Magazine*, it is stated that the Keely Motor Company was "promotively organized." A vague suspicion to that effect has been impinging itself against the public mind for several days.

The Evening Post is constantly finding fault with the newspaper correspondents who describe the President's vacation in the Adirondacks. If it will pause for reflection, it will be abashed by reminiscences of its own stark naked candor in discussing matters relating to the President's private life. The correspondents are very innocently employed in comparison with that journal in 1884, when it was publishing a series of monstrous articles condoning unchastity.

While *The World* finds it necessary to sound a warning respecting the dangers and temptations besetting diplomacy at high altitudes, it can safely recommend a more vigorous fisheries policy. The Nova Scotia coast lies close to sea-level. Let it advise Secretary Bayard to transfer his diplomatic energies from the dizzy heights of the halls of the Montezumas to the Dominion coast line.

Surprise was caused among game-dealers by the letter of Mr. Roosevelt, the other day, calling attention to the law passed by the last Legislature prohibiting the sale of red-birds, robins and meadow-larks. So far as the last two are concerned the law is sound, but there seems to be reason to question the wisdom of the lawmakers who laid an embargo on the red-bird. It is true that the bobolink, which Irving has written about so gracefully, does much to make our fields vocal in the early summer. But he does not sing after July, and after that date may more properly be considered a game bird than a song bird. The law will be heeded, however, as severe penalties are attached, and the red-bird is henceforth banished from New-York markets, where hundreds of thousands have heretofore been sold annually. The constitutionality of the law may be tested in the courts, and the next Legislature, it is not unlikely, will be called on to modify it.

The *Whitaker Times* refers to him as "grand Governor Hill." Grand is good, but ineffectually should be better.

A Democratic campaign document, it is announced from Washington, is being sent through the mails free of postage on the ground that it is "part of the Congressional Record." At least one copy has gone through the post office in an ordinary "Pub. Doc." envelope. Here is a plain case of "pernicious activity"—or something worse. The first five pages of this pamphlet are filled with the Democratic National platform of 1884. That certainly is not a "part of the Congressional Record." Isn't it put for the President to come out of the woods and put on the screws in Washington?

It is pretty well understood now that Chairman O'Brien, of the Democratic State Committee, will resign. "Was your husband resigned?" inquired the clergyman of the widow of the man whose funeral he was conducting. "He had to be," replied the weeping widow.

PERSONAL.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg arrived at Cooperstown yesterday, and will remain there throughout the present month.

When the Prince of Wales attended the theatre at Homberg during his recent visit, the price of seats near the stage was doubled.

An Irishman at Sheffield has placed above Lord Frederick Cavendish's name a silver tablet inscribed "Born to Albion, sacrificed to Erin."

Baron von Tschichatsch has just celebrated his seventieth birthday.

"We have the Princess of Wales staying at the Alcester," says a London Schwabach correspondent of *The World* (London). "She looks very pretty and very youthful. A German friend of mine, who has never seen her before, as she caught sight of the Royal court walking together in the park, said, 'You are her daughter!' People behave very decently and nicely here; no one ever takes the trouble to meet the Royal family, as one constantly sees elsewhere."

Among the recent arrivals at Saratoga is Dr. J. M. Carnahan, the distinguished New-York surgeon. Dr. Carnahan purposes to take a brief rest from his professional labors, which during the past year have been uncommonly arduous and exacting. Dr. Carnahan is an ardent sportsman, and a recent trip to the Adirondacks for his extensive practice in New-York, but his absence will not be long.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The rude brakeman again. "Is this the right train?" a lady asked of a brakeman the other day. "Where are you going, ma'am?" replied the brakeman. "None of your business, sir," retorted the lady. "I shall report you to the superintendent for impudence." And she actually did.

Two years ago it was thought that shoes would drive long boots from the field, especially in cities where the sidewalks are so narrow. It is now thought that shoes will drive long boots from the field, especially in cities where the sidewalks are so narrow. It is now thought that shoes will drive long boots from the field, especially in cities where the sidewalks are so narrow.

The *Danville Breeze* tells of a young woman riding with a young man, and exclaiming at the sight of two calves: "Oh, see those two little cows in the field!" "You are mistaken," said the young man; "those are not cows, but bullocks."

The personalities of Kansas journalism, which we have so strenuously deplored, reached a climax last week, when a brother heartily advised a lawless contemporary to keep his shirt on, and subsequently ascertained to his horror that the contemporary was a woman.—*Kansas City Times*.

There is a funny philanthropist in Philadelphia named Moses Stern, who is trying to organize the labor girls of the country so that they may be able to do their own housework and enjoy other similar "rights." The servant girls of Philadelphia, however, don't seem to take much stock in the movement, and Moses doesn't despair of being able to convince them that they are down-trodden; but he is puzzled by the thought that all great reformers have been misunderstood.

A prohibition candidate is heavily handicapped. He may be making a telling appeal to a good audience, and yet a short-haired citizen could break up his ward meeting by shouting: "Say, boys, Sidney Wilson is settin' up at de corner grocery! I should s'pose!"—*New-Orleans Picayune*.

It is said that everybody in the town of Yakutat, Siberia, got drunk on New Year's Day, the bishop solemnly setting the example.

set your mind off your troubles. I hope you made yesterday's outing a matter of business of some kind."

Yip! I went and bought a cemetery lot."—*Omaha World*.

The following notice is posted on a fence in Morris County, Texas: "If any man's or woman's cows or oxen gets in these here oats his or her tail will be cut off, as the case may be. I am a Christian man and pay my taxes, but I don't want his or her tail cut off, any more."

Some boys kept a brewery in Portsmouth, N. H., are in the habit of getting drunk just like men, and are therefore no longer admitted into good hog society.

Our indolent ex-Aldermen are keeping so quiet that people are forgetting all about them. Why don't they go and swim the Niagara Rapids?

Mrs. Wiggins—Dear, dear, I'm most dead, but I'll have to chop some wood. Mrs. Wiggins—Chop wood, indeed; why don't you husband do that?

Oh, he never has time to do anything. He writes in his study an hour every day and has to rest after that. "Humph! What's he writing?" "Another book on the labor problem."—*Omaha World*.

THE DRAMA.

LAWRENCE BARRETT AS HAMLET.

Mr. Barrett, at the Star Theatre, last night, gave a remarkable impersonation of *Hamlet*, the most brilliant and the most excellent performance of this part, indeed, that he has presented within the knowledge of local observers. He was called before the curtain no less than five times before the break arrives that gives this play to *Ophelia* and to general disintegration, and as the fall of the third curtain he was loudly cheered. The sympathy of the audience was wholly moved by the parting scene with *Ophelia*, by the superb delivery of *Hamlet's* adjuration to his mother in the closet scene, and by the clear-cut and intensely magnetic utterance of each of the soliloquies. The speech on suicide has not been better spoken by anybody than it was on this occasion by Lawrence Barrett. In the ideal of this actor *Hamlet* assumes insanity, but does not become less. The quality which the audience lacks is that entire isolation from all human ties and almost all human comprehension which seems to be intimated, in Shakespeare's pages, as the result of a condition of incessant, corrosive and withering misery and blight. The dress and the demeanor—and under these the spirit—are too much of the country under. It is not sufficiently denoted that *Hamlet* has lost all wish, all brightness, all hope, all glory, all that makes life endurable, before he is disclosed to view in this awful tragedy of remorseless doubt and grief. But from the intellectual point of view which Mr. Barrett has adopted, the *Hamlet* he presents is wonderfully fine and strong. It is a most sweet and precisely restrained, the exalted tone of philosophical thought, great eloquence and a particularly emphasized by Mr. Barrett than by other actors of this part in the climate of the city. The quality of this *Hamlet's* part for his mother has received a permanent stamp of excellence, before he is disclosed to view in this awful tragedy of remorseless doubt and grief. But from the intellectual point of view which Mr. Barrett has adopted, the *Hamlet* he presents is wonderfully fine and strong. It is a most sweet and precisely restrained, the exalted tone of philosophical thought, great eloquence and a particularly emphasized by Mr. Barrett than by other actors of this part in the climate of the city. The quality of this *Hamlet's* part for his mother has received a permanent stamp of excellence, before he is disclosed to view in this awful tragedy of remorseless doubt and grief. But from the intellectual point of view which Mr. Barrett has adopted, the *Hamlet* he presents is wonderfully fine and strong. 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